



Wayside Points Of View

Scant Consolation

AND, anyhow, the less coal you burn the less ashes you'll have to tote out to the curb.—*Indianapolis News.*

Marking Time

There's a thing about a clock
That very much we like;
It never quits its work
Although it oft doth strike.

—Portland Press.

The Old Remedy

But serious as the times may seem, America has no troubles that cannot be solved by work.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

When the Doctor Is Your Friend



—Bronstrup, in *The San Francisco Chronicle.*

Poor Innocent Bystander!

The Attorney General of the United States is flourishing a big stick, but does not seem to have hit a profiteer yet.—*Omaha Bee.*

No Fall Here

Palmer assures us that the cost of food has fallen almost 25 per cent. The cost to Palmer may have fallen that much. The rest of us can't see any difference.—*Wichita Beacon.*

Cracked?

The prices of food are said to be lower at Brazil, Ind., than at any other point in this country. Brazil would be entitled to congratulations if it were certain that the information had not been given out by some Brazil nut.—*Kansas City Journal.*

Crude, Rather

Sugar refiners' way of boosting prices is anything but refined.—*Chicago News.*

Some Faculties, Too

Amherst College announces that it has found some rare old fossils in Colorado. Almost every community can furnish the college with some rare old fossils.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

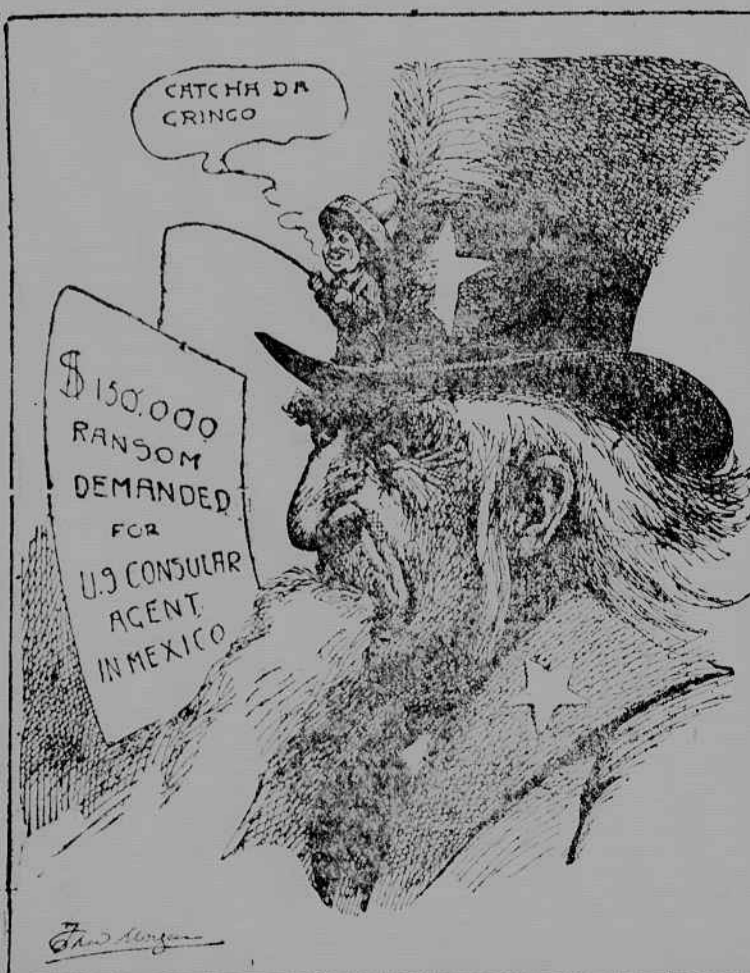
Words Unsaid

The Senate just can't adjourn on November 10. Why, just think of the speeches that would be unsaid.—*Savannah News.*

Many Boycotts Here

A church congregation has struck in Vienna. American churchgoers might take the hint and demand time and a half for sermons of more than thirty minutes' length.—*Baltimore News.*

Right in Front of His Nose



—Morgan, in *The Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Reactions to Domestic News

Getting After the Alien Red Menace

THE fact that Congress is taking active cognizance of the alien menace to industrial peace is inspiring not a little laudatory comment in the non-radical American press. The war-time passport and immigration restrictions covering such actions as sought to disclose to the enemy vital secrets of the country's defense and strategic policies are to be continued for a year, at least, after the ratification of the peace treaty. The plan is incorporated in a bill already passed by both houses of Congress and now in conference. Another bill would prohibit aliens from remaining naturalized in this country for more than five years. Any foreigner wishing to make the United States his home would have to assume the responsibilities of American citizenship within five years from the time of his arrival, or else leave the country or be put out.

Both of these measures are generally welcomed by the domestic press. If there is any dissatisfaction with them it arises from a desire to enforce still more stringent measures than those offered to banish the alien agitator now and forever keep him from American shores.

That some 11,000,000 unnaturalized persons in the United States constitute alone a menace of tremendous import is the opinion of "The Atlanta Constitution," which remarks that "there can be no question as to the timeliness of such a legislative program" as that now before Congress. "This situation," the paper explains, "demands that those 'undigested' millions be submitted at once to the process of assimilation, and all who refuse to or cannot qualify for American

citizenship should be shoved off and sent back to the foreign lands whence they came."

With equal emphasis, "The Minneapolis Journal" indorses the anti-Red measures and remarks that with the adoption of the passport bill the authorities will be given a year to study the immigration question and, in the mean time, will have ample power to "shut out all manner of anarchists and revolu-

tionary agitators of whatever stripe." This paper would permit no such laxity in the enforcement of immigration laws as existed prior to the war. "The mere existence of law will accomplish nothing of itself," the paper declares, and calls attention to the fact that the immigration legislation proposed reflects a public sentiment against foreign destructionists that is fully awake and militant. "There must be an



—Reid, in *The Camden (N. J.) Post-Telegraph.*

No Time to Parley!



—Reid, in *The Philadelphia Press.*

told of a "union of Russian workmen" in and around Pittsburgh, which he described as "revolutionary in its objects," prompts "The New Orleans Times-Picayune" to commend the criticisms of Senator Poindexter and other notables for the failure of the Administration to deal firmly with alien agitators.

"Following the 'Red' strike at Seattle," "The New Orleans Times-Picayune" notes, "several scores of alien agitators were listed for deportation and sent to New York. Senator Poindexter is quoted as declaring that all but eight of these, instead of being deported, secured their liberty after reaching Ellis Island. And he charges that at least one, whom he characterizes as a 'Russian anarchist,' has been active in the present strike agitation in the Chicago district." The paper emphasizes the apparent failure of the government to deport those aliens intended for deportation and concludes:

"Arrests followed by speedy release are calculated to encourage rather than deter the 'Red' campaign against American institutions, law and order. The conspirators and their dupes receive the impression that their risks are negligible. The Federal policy in this matter of alien 'undesirables' has earned criticism. It needs to be overhauled and tightened up. The recent disclosures serve as a warning that the tightening up should be done at once."

"The Washington Post" is gladdened by the news that at last the government seems on the road to a solution of the alien problem. "In a certain sense," begins an editorial in this paper, "the frenzied 'Reds' and agitators, native and alien, have performed a good service for the United States by calling attention to the necessity of screening immigration. The handling of aliens has been bad and the subject as a whole has been neglected."

Refusing a House Seat to Victor Berger

A MAN may be elected to Congress, but that is no direct indication that he will be permitted to take his seat therein and perform the functions required of him by his constituents. The reason is that Congress itself has something to say about a member's fitness.

Specific illustration is provided in the special house committee's report recommending that Congressman-elect Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee, be not allowed to occupy his seat by reason of disloyalty to the United States. Writings and activities of Berger and his associates, the report states, had no other purpose than to defeat the United States in its war preparations. The vote against the Socialist leader was 8 to 1. The whole house will pass on this report before adjournment of the special session this month. A new election in the Milwaukee district was also recommended.

Completing his first term as a member of the House of Representatives in 1913, Berger declared on the eve of his return to Wisconsin from Washington: "I am coming back here if I live. I have to go back to Milwaukee now. We compelled the capitalist parties to combine in order to beat us. Now we shall beat them combined." Since this utterance the erstwhile member of Congress and editor of "The Milwaukee Leader," Socialist organ, has been in the public eye as a subject for the country's judiciary. Anti-war propaganda of the Socialist leader was construed as treasonable and he was convicted under the espionage act. His paper also was denied mailing privileges under an act covering seditious literature. Opposition to his being seated in the house is based on the fact that he is under sentence for penal offense, and under the law no person so convicted is allowed to hold public office. Berger's counsel contends that such legal barrier no longer exists.

"The surprising thing," echoes "The Scranton Republican" in remarking the recent action of the special committee named to report on Congressman-elect Berger's right to assume office, "is that there could be found, anywhere in the United States, a constituency so lacking in patriotism that it would cast a majority for Berger for a seat in Congress."

The sentiment expressed is general throughout the editorial columns of the nation's non-radical press. But the case of Berger alone, rather than the patriotism of his constituents, begets the most comment.

"This country cannot afford to condone treasonable conduct," asserts "The Richmond Times-Dis-



Victor L. Berger

patch," which sees adequate reason for denying a seat to Berger. "Let voters of the district prove their own loyalty to the government by making choice of a fit representative before they ask for representation in the American Congress," is this paper's concluding dictum.

That there is no hope for Berger and his following in looking to the courts is the observation of "The Washington Post." "It is not necessary," says this paper, "that his conviction stand in the courts in order that he may be proved disqualified for a seat in the House." The paper then adds:

"Indisputable evidence of his unfitness as a member of the highest law-making body has been produced, and even if the court should decide that he has not actually transgressed the letter of the law, the membership of the House of Representatives and the American people generally are convinced that he is not qualified to sit in

public eye as a victim of injustice. Says "The Bulletin":

"Biting the hand that fed him, he has violated American laws and ideals. It is only to be wished that he and all his ilk could be sent permanently to Russia or to some other far away abode of Bolshevism or irrational socialism where they belong."

"There was indeed no other course for the committee to take," declares "The Philadelphia Public Ledger," which proceeds pointedly as follows:

"The absurd contention that Berger should be allowed to take his oath and then be expelled is quite along the line of the usual pacifist reasoning that asserts you haven't any right to prevent or foresee situations, but must refuse to take cognizance of any overt act of anybody until the bomb has fallen into your lap, or, in this case, until Berger was actually seated in the House of Representatives and posing as a vindicated patriot."

"The House has never committed this folly in the past; it is the judge of the qualification of the members-elect, and it should adopt the committee report and refuse to tie up its hands by giving disloyalty a certificate of character. The committee by pillorying Berger moreover has set Uncle Sam and all the officials of the government a good example, which they well might follow."

In the opinion of another Philadelphia paper, "The Press," there is no doubt that the house will confirm the committee's recommendation. "This should have been put an end to and long ago," says this paper, "for Berger came before Congress

under conviction of disloyalty in a United States district court with sentence suspended pending an appeal."

There is no question of partisanship in Berger's displacement, is the belief of "The New York Times," which paper says that "if he loses the seat to which he was elected" it will be because the House believes he was disloyal during the war and not because he was a Socialist. "The Times" adds: "The report of the special committee that considered his case does not leave that matter open to doubt. That is well, because of course there will be an effort to make a martyr of Berger."

German Opera Echoes

SEEMINGLY desperate efforts to present German opera in New York City, with the final attempt succumbing in confusion, constitute a subject for the sprightly play of editorial expressions around premature manifestations of peace—as newspapers outside of Gotham would have it.

Rather unanimously, these exponents of the public mind are saying:

The chief objection to German opera is the German in it.

—*Indianapolis News.*

Opera in Germany may be legal in

New York, but it seems to be extremely indiscreet.

German opera may not go against the law in New York, but it goes against the grain of every American who learned to sing "Mr. Zip-Zip" and "Over There."

—*Boston Herald.*

German opera was sung in New York despite the injunction of Mayor Hylan and a "drive" by several hundred ex-soldiers and sailors. The "Hindenburg Line" held.

—*Columbia (N. S.) State.*

There is a pretty solid feeling among Americans who are not easy forgetters that, for some time yet, the country could get along just as well if German opera were kept on the verboten list.

—*Providence Journal.*

New York fears the program might include the selections sung by German school children when the destruction of the Lusitania was celebrated.

—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

In New York it appears they are now serving opera with eggs on the side.

—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

To those of us who have not been brought up on sauerkraut and Limburger cheese, or who have received our conceptions of music from other than Teutonic sources, there is something about German opera that in itself suggests a riot.

—*El Paso Times.*

Arms and Armor in Metropolitan

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tered with great satisfaction on the part of every one save possibly the slaughtered.

While the artist was eloquent in his detail he was a little sloppy on his perspective, but after the spectator once becomes accustomed to seeing three-story horses carrying two-story men the effect is not disagreeable. If the warriors did not dominate the architecture it would have been impossible for the gentleman on the extreme left to have ridden up on his charger and gaze down over the town hall at the festivities going on in the public square. But there seems great danger the horse will bite off the chimney. The queen has just arrived on her throne, having knocked over a few granite columns to reach the spectacle, and she seems as

pleased as could be expected. Whether her pleasure grows out of the prisoners' plight or the fact that her throne is taller than the tallest building in town is not clear.

The armor of Dom Pedro II, King of Portugal (1848-1906), bears in its decoration the king's initials, his royal crown and his Grand Commander's Cross of the Order of Christ. The armor dates 1680-1700, and was probably worn during the war of the Spanish Succession, when the king besieged and took several cities in Spain.

The pikeman of England, about 1610, was a rakish gentleman with his buff coat, that turned back sharp blades, worn beneath a coat of mail. Mexican stirrups are so ornate as to give the impression of a miniature of a cathedral entrance. Brigandines with sleeves and brigandines without them were worn with success by the Italians in the sixteenth century.

No finer collection of Japanese armor may be found outside of

Japan than that which is on exhibition at the museum. The fact that the Japanese wore armor as late even as 1868, when the ancient feudal regime came to an end, has made the study of the collector in this field much simpler than in the European.

The armor from the land of the cherry blossoms is not so notable for its workmanship as that preserved from European battlefields, but in many cases it is more picturesque because of its color. The Japanese armor was light, loose-fitting, with wide shoulder pieces, separate and dangling skirts and a broad neck defense, or bright color, wonderfully tinted with silken braids and cords, set off with leather stamped in many tones. The Japanese carried the art of striking ornamentation further than the European. The earliest armor, or the aboriginal, dates back to 600 A. D. and is improved with each century down to the nineteenth, when it was discarded.